# The Washington Bee.

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## THEY SAY.

The colored contingent will get there soon.

The first colored appointment, will be Mathews of Albany.

Grimkie of Boston, Mass., will be the next.

Thompson of New York wants the Freedmans Hospital.

The report is that he will be appointed.

The faculty of the University will have something to say about that.

Still of Philadelphia, Pa., would like to see a few colored democrats sandwiched in with the whites.

Mr. Cleveland knows his business.

When they come, they will fall thick and fast.

The *Pilot* is not very modest in giving its age.

Subtract ten from 14 and then you will have the exact age of the *Pilot*.

The *People's Advocate* is not the *Pilot*.

There are some old maids the people support.

Others are respected because there are some defects in them.

The BEE will be 11 years old next June.

It has not lost any of its honey as yet.

The High Scool will be reorganized.

Smith Wormley is a democrat from way back.

He is from the old stock, hence he should be given credit for what he says.

Dr. Jerome Riley was a democrat when it was dangerous for a negro to say so.

Men who abuse him are now in line.

Riley was a democrat from principles and not for office.

Washington is full of after election democrats,

Some colored republicans who want to hold their job assert that they are Cleveland and tariff reform democrats.

What kind of democrats do you call that.?

They will not declare openly that they are democrats,

They are democrats for revenue only.

Some take the position of Judge Gresham as an excuse.

If the democrats would only let the reformers wait awhile they would see how deep their democracy is.

The *American Citizen* has asserted that it is independent.

The editors are depending too much on their job to assert their independence.

Watch its editorials and the people will see that the Citizen's editors do not know the first rudiments of independency.

The way of the transgressor is hard, and colored editors in office under a democratic administration are peculiar beings.

There are fifty colored democratic applicants for one office.

Have patience young men until your ardor is cooled.

Those colored and white republicans who wanted Mr. Harrison defeated are feeling the results.

Some have realized their hopes.

They are receiving their ticket of leave-man every day.

One negro republican from Virginia who went to Minneapolis, asserted that he would rather see the democrats in.

It was amusing to witness with what grasph he tried to hold on.

He was the first to go.

He is on a cart to day.

His desires are being finely realized.

Once upon a time all the members of the body took it into their heads to starve the stomach, &c.

They succeeded, but, they starved themselves at the same time.

The BEE has always been willto let well enough alone.

There are a number of republicans who are asking for democratic indorsements.

Every colored editor, except, the BEE in office has declared himself as independent.

What rot this, to fool the democrats.

The democratic party knows that is just as hard for a negro to change his politics as it is to change his color.

A so called colored democrat, while discussing the condition of the negro in the South a few days ago, made a better republican talk than a republican could.

He admitted that the negore were being roughly and unfairly treated.

This colored democrats has papers on fill for a big office.

Some who have made application for 4 and 5 thousand dollar places have change their mind and are now asking for labors and messenger position in the departments.

He is after a place that is being filled by a colored republican.

## PARIS FASHION NOTES.

New dresses are made with knee deep skirtlets, and are greeted like old friends.

Skirts flounced from hem to waist are finished either with a bias of contrasting velvet or a fine piping of same round the foot of each flounce.

Capes reaching to the waist will take precedence over those of longer length.

Blouses, for spring and summer wear, will be more fashionable than ever, although in more complicated form than of yore, as a large quantity of lace will be employed in a gracefull fashion either longitudinally or circling the body.

Materials are all more or less shaded with a variety of colors in rainbow style.

Hats are moderate in size and ornamented with flowers, bows of gauffered lace, aigrettes, feather tips and small velvet pointed ears placed in front.

Dust-grey wool goods and emerald-green velvet is a beautiful combination.

## NEW YORK FASHIONS.

The seeded goods are very striking. They are some times chenille seeds, gray on old rose, pink on blue, or green on gray, green on black or red, blue on pink or cream. The combinations are very striking and the little seeds rising above the surface, have a pretty effect.

The most peculiar among worsted goods are what is know as hop sacking and alligator cloth.

Beautiful new grenadines have made their appearance with chenille stripes of delicate colors traversing the goods, the plain stripes containing a delicate flower.

The quaintest, oddest, old-fashioned silks are brought out this Spring, changeable, two colors, with a third colored peppered on these, and perhaps a stripe besides. Just such silks as our great grand-mothers wore.

The same shaded appearance is gorgeous in velvet and may be used with striking effect in combinations robes.

As yet no traces of the dreaded and much rediculed crinoline have made their appearance in the streets of New York.

The new Elizabethan petticoat is made of all colors of horse hair thus obvitating the difficulty that will be experienced in wearing lined skirts as the season advances.

The Princess May toque is a particularly becoming little hat made of the new shot straw, the strands in each plait being of a different color.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION.

### The Witness Who Did Not See the Bullet in the Smoke.

Skill in examination is, perhaps, one of the most important qualifications of the attorney, and in considering the big retainers of the present day the mind runs back to an exhibition of skill in an Ohio court several years ago, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. The case was a murder, and the cross-roads lawyer was retained for his reputed skill in criminal cases. On cross-examination he went at the witness after this manner:

"Now (ahem!), Mr. Tompkins you say you saw the defendant kill the man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes—well—how did you know it was the defendant?"

"Because I saw him."

"But, sir, how did you know it was him?"

"I've known him for thirty years.

"You have?"

"Yes."

"Known him all that time?"

"Yes."

"You state it under oath?"

"Yes."

"How did he kill him?"

"He shot him with a revolver.'

"How do you know?"

"I saw him."

"Did you see the revolver?"

"Certainly."

"Did you see it revolve?"

"No, sir."

"Aha! How did you know it was a revolver?"

"It looked like one."

"Um-huh! Did you see him pull the trigger?"

"No, of course not."

"Ah! Then you admit he didn't pull the trigger?"

"I saw the blaze and smoke."

"Did you see any bullet in the blaze and smoke? Would the blaze and smoke have caused death?"

"Of course not."

"Then what danger was there in firing?"

"The bullet was found in the victim's head."

"Did you see any bullet strike the deceased?"

"Of course not."

The attorney solemnly arose and addressed the Court. "If Your Honor please, we would like to introduce testimony in impeachment. Here is a man who swears he saw one man kill another with a revolver, yet he neither saw the bullet leave the revolver nor strike the victim. He didn't even see the man pull the trigger."

"Are you addressing the Court?" asked the Judge.

"Why, certainly, if your Honor pleases."

"How do you know?"

"Why, You Honor certainly hears me?"

"Yes, but you neither see your words leave your mouth nor strike the Court's ears."

The attorney sat down.

### How He Saved His Neck.

"I remember," says Prof. Williamson, of Texas, "hearing one speech in my life that I am satisfied was delivered without preparation, and it was an eloquent one, too. It was in California in '49. We were busy at work, a crowd of us, getting out gold; and one night two brothers named Burke—popular fellows—lost every ounce of their dust. Some thief had crept into the tent and stolen it. Suspicion fell at once, and without any reason, on an Englishman in the crowd, who held himself aloof from every one. A search of his tent found more dust than it seemed reasonable for him to have accumulated, and he was at once taken to a tree with a rope around his neck, and given fifteen minutes to pray. The fifteen minutes reached an hour and a half, and such a flow of eloquence upon the subject of circumstantial evidence I have never heard before or since. Its power may be imagined when I tell you that the crowd in that country and in that day was influenced to change the verdict of capital punishment to banishment and confiscation of his property.

"He walked down to 'Frisco, and took a job as bartender. A month after we found out that the cook we had in camp was the thief; and after stringing him up, I was sent to hunt up the Englishman and turn his property back to him. His name was Rivers, and he was a 'varsity man in England, and a Senior wrangler, I found when I met him. He had a pile of several thousand dollars, and went straight to England. I never heard of him afterwards, but I shall never forget that eloquent and extemporaneous address."

### One Obstacle.

He was not very tall, so that when the manager of the theatre looked him over he really looked over him, but he was nervy.

"I came to see about getting a place in a theatrical company," he said, with confidence.

"Um—er," hesitated the manager, as he rubbed his chin outward and upward from the under side, "have you had any experience?"

"Some in an amateur way."

"That doesn't count for much," ventured the manager.

"Possibly not, sir, confidence in my abili

## THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

### General.

World's Fair opening ceremonies will be held outdoors.

A directory census makes St Louis' population 574,569.

Ex-Senator Eustis, Minister to France, has been made an ambassador.

There were 1,183 deaths in New York last week, 60 being from the grip.

Marshall Harris, of Forsythe, Ga., was shot and killed by a negro, who is now in jail.

An aerolite, dropping in St. Louis, broke off an arm of John Brown's statue.

A great steel works, to cost $75,000,000 to $100,000,000, is projected by Cincinnati capitalists.

The general impression in Washington is that there will be an early session of the new Congress.

Near Owensboro, Ky., the Glenmore warehouses, with 15,000 barrels of whiskey, were burned.

Mrs. Palmer has received about 7,000 applications from women for positions in the World's Fair.

The Texas House has passed a bill requiring the railroads to provide separate coaches for whites and negroes.

The trunk lines have fixed upon 1 1-3 fare as the round trip rate for 350 miles to see the New York Naval Parade.

John Field, the Republican postmaster of Philadelphia, has tendered his resignation to President Cleveland.

The Government awarded a contract of over $2,000,000 worth of heavy armor plate to the Bethlehem Iron Works.

Young Mrs. Blaine and her sick boy have removed to Atlantic City, N. J., and the New York Hotel is being torn down.

Hypnotism enabled four doctors at St. Cloud, Minn., to remove a tumor from Peter Hammergreen's face, while he was conscious.

A female baseball club, composed of American young women, was mobbed at Almendares, Cuba, several of them being injured.

Gunners near Paterson came upon the body of an unknown man in the woods. The body was in a kneeling posture and was frozen stiff.

President Cleveland has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of negro murderer Edward Smallwood, at Washington, D. C.

A woman without arms has been married at Christ Church, New Zealand. The ring was placed upon the fourth toe of her left foot.

A new explosive has been invented which will probably replace gunpowder in the German army. It is a brown, fatty substance and is only exploded through contact with another chemical.

Colonel W. H. Gilder has asked the New York Chamber of Commerce to aid him in seeking the magnetic pole, an expedition to hunt for which would, it has been estimated, cost $25,000.

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, of New York, called on President Cleveland at the White House, and made arrangements for a conference on Friday of this week to discuss New York appointments.

A "kodak" fiend is said to have stolen Baby Ruth's picture just as she was being lifted out of the carriage to attend the children's Easter services at Dr. Sunderland's church, Washington.

President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham are about to discontinue the discriminating duties imposed by this country on products of Venezuela, Haiti and the United States of Colombia.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton has removed Robert Blaine, brother of the late James G. Blaine, from the position of chief of the Quarantine division of the Department, abolishing the position.

While attending a funeral in Leverton Cemetery, near Philadelphia, a woman who is near sighted, walked into the open grave, falling on the coffin. Several bystanders pulled her out more frightened than hurt.

Application to the New York Park Board to place the bronze statue of Roscoe Conkling in Union Square, at the junction of Broadway, has been refused on the ground that Union Square is reserved only for statues of the greatest of American Presidents. Any other site in New York will be granted by the board.

A. A. McLeod tendered his resignation as president of the Reading Railroad Company and of the Reading Coal & Iron Company, to take effect May 1, at which time he will resign as receiver. In his letter of resignation he says the step is taken because needed financial aid can not be had unless he retires.

The great Mormon Temple, which has been forty-one years in building, was dedicated in Salt Lake City, thousands of the members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints attending. Lorenzo Snow, president of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, advised the Saints not to expect too much from the opening of the new Mormon Temple. He said Christ would not come until the Saints were prepared to receive him properly, and that might be ten or twelve or twenty years.

Minnesota will have a new Capitol to cost $3,000,000.

Right Rev. William Ingraham Kips, Bishop of California, is dead.

The prospect for a large fruit crop in South Jersey was never brighter.

At one swoop 22½ miles of Reading's street railways will be converted into trolley lines.

Convicted of perjury, Colonel W. B. Hayes, of New York, of Loe Fuller fame, has gone to Sing Sing for eight years.

The Italian steamer Stura, bound from Genoa for New Orleans, which has been reported missing, put in at St. Michael's, in the Azores.

Owing to delays at Chicago there is a possibility that none of Pennsylvania's exhibits will be in place for the opening of the Fair.

Minister Thompson, at Constantinople, has been instructed to demand reparation from the Sublime Porte for outrages on Americans in Turkey.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave their first official dinner at the White House on Tuesday evening, in honor of Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany.

It is reported that the Reading Company's coal tonnage contracts are to be revised and that operators along the Lehigh Valley Railroad will deal directly with that road.

Surveyors under the supervision of the two Governments are about to draw definitely the boundary line of the United States and Canada between Alaska and British Columbia.

President Cleveland has appointed Caleb W. West of Utah, to be Governor of Utah, and nominated D. I. Murphy, of Washington, for Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

The yacht Syren, which sailed from England in October for Bermuda, arrived at Savannah, Ga., after a voyage of 138 days. The crew believed the owners had hoped the vessel would founder in order to recover the insurance, which was double the value of the vessel.

The sudden termination of the contest over the will of Mrs. Josephine A. Barnaby at Providence, R. I., is taken as an indication that the prosecution of the murder charge against Dr. Graves, at Denver, Col., will be dropped, and that when his second trial comes up, on May 22, he will go free.

### Chicago Buildings Collapse.

The Plymouth Hotel, a World's Fair hostelry at Seventy-second street and Stony Island avenue, collapsed during a slight wind-storm that prevailed Friday morning shortly after midnight. The building was one of the largest of the World's Fair hotels and was almost completed. In its fall the building crushed another structure, which was to have been used for restaurant purposes in connection with the Plymouth. Both buildings were owned by William Searls, of Plymouth, Ind., and were valued at $25,000. This makes three World's Fair hotels that have been destroyed by wind and fire in as many days.

Another big building in the World's Fair district collapsed with surprising suddenness later in the same day. It is what is known as the Panorama building, just outside the Exposition grounds at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Stony Island avenue. The building was erected up to the roof line, and the fifty workmen engaged in its construction had just knocked off for lunch when a sudden gust of wind caused the complete collapse of the structure, leaving only a tangled mass of beams and planks on its site.

### Marsh Still Believes.

Mr. Luther R. Marsh, the lawyer whom Ann O'Delia Salomon Diss Debar convinced of her powers as a spirit medium, was the star speaker at the celebration in the New York Music Hall concert room on the forty-ninth anniversary of the advent of spiritualism. Five hundred persons were present and spirits innumerable and invisible hovered about, according to the mediums. Marsh made a long address, in which he used Scripture proofs of the existence of spirits.

### A Woman's Queer Journey.

Miss Bess Mitchell, of Chicago, left that city three weeks ago last Monday on a wager that she could travel 10,000 miles without leaving the railroad car and she succeeded in accomplishing the feat. The route took Miss Mitchell to Portland, Oregon, thence south into Mexico, back to St. Louis and finally to Boston. She arrived back at Chicago 18 hours ahead of time. She was weary of riding. Miss Mitchell promises not to write a book.

### Rebellion in San Domingo.

An uprising against President Heureaux is reported to have taken place in San Domingo. The insurrection is said to be under the leadership of General Gonzales, and the rebels style themselves Anti-Annexationists, meaning that they are opposed to the annexation of San Domingo to the United States, which they charge President Heureaux with attempting to bring about.

Only seven out of 600 talesmen at San Francisco, Cal., have been willing to act as jurors in the Highbinders' trial and believe a Chinaman under oath.

Bamboozled by Chicago wags, Francis Demasi and August Mallia, Frenchmen from Cuba, shot a cow for a buffalo and paid in court for the blunder.

# THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.


## WORLD'S FAIR APPEAL

The colored people of this country should not take any stock in he appeal that is made to them for the publication of a pamphlet, for the purpose, it is stated, to set the colored people right in this country before the Columbian Exposition. There are hundreds of books written by negroes in this country that give the true status of the negroes and if Hon. Fred. Douglass, Miss Wells and Mr. F J. Loudin, want to benefit the race let them recommend to the colored people to purchase a life of Mr. Douglass, the history of the negro race in America by Hon. Geo. W. Williams, Men of Mark by Prof W. J. Simmons and others.

How in the name of common sense will these appealers for aid to publish a pamphlet set the negroes right in this country?

First let the negroes get right and then they can set the white people right or those who are opposed to their progress.

The enemies of the negroes are wrong, and the negroes are wrong because they are jealous of each other.

What the race want is money, real-estate, education and good manners.

The negro is more in need of the above than he is of pamphlets to be printed in English, French, German, and Spanish.

In the first place what benefit will that be to the negro?

These nationalities have read enough of the negro already.

All you need in those countries is money and education and how to speak the languages.

If Miss Wells, Messrs. Douglass and Loudin want something to do the BEE would suggest the propriety of teaching the poor and ignorant people how to earn and save money.

The race have too much in pamphlets now and too little in heir pockets.

## THE RECORDERSHIP.

If there is one man in this country who deserves the confidence and respect of the people it is Recorder B. K. Bruce, whatever may be his faults, he has certainly been true to the negro and managed the office, to which he was appointed by Mr. Harrison, with dignity and abillity. It is strange to notice the great number, of applicants for the recorders office. Some will be disappointed, there is no doubt of it and some one will be appointed at the expiration of Mr. Bruce's term. from what Mr. Cleveland has said. There is one thing that the colored people must learn and that is to be more loyal to each other. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Cleveland will allow republicans to serve out their term, there are quite a number who would like to see their colored friends removed before the expiration of their term.

## GONE ABROAD.

Miss Ida B. Wells who, in conjunction with the sage of Anacostia, made such an appeal to the American negro for funds to publish a pamphlet has demonstrated her great love and interest in the negro race, by throwing up the great(?) and important(?) work in which she was engaged to accept a position that will be of greater personal benefit to her. What will, now, become of that pamphlet? O! Miss Wells how could you leave your people so suddenly? What is to become of the world's fair pamphlet, which is to disclose so many important fact?

## THE NEGRO IN THE DISTRICT,

is the Caption of a new book recently published by Mr. Edward Ingle, A. B. Mr. Ingle gives a logical, concise and equtable review of the past and present condition of the negro in the District of Columbia. It is a book that should be in the hands of every colored citizen.

One peculiarity of colored democrats they are afraid to apply for places held by white republicans.

They al want the places to which the last administration appointed negro republicans.

## EMANCIPATION DAY CELEBRATION.

### DETAILS OF THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PARADE.

A meeting of the staff of the chief marshal of the Emancipation Day parade was held last night at Lewis' Hall, and details of the arrangement for the celebration were decided upon. The divisions of the parade will be as follows:

1st Chief marshal and staff, K troop, president of the day, secretary of the day, committee of arrangements, and finance committee.

2d. Military organizations of the District, Maryland and Virginia.

3d. South Washington District consolidated.

All organizations not assigned will report to the chief of the third division.

Capt. Ralph Wormley is the chief of staff, and his assistants have been chosen as follows:

Right aid, M. Green; left aid, R. Evans; chief of staff, R. M. Dorsey; special aid, Arthur Pannell; aid-de-camp, Walker Gilchrist; aids to chief of staff, W. M. Lyles, Tihlman Dorsey, R. Burnett, W. Cook, J. Stewart, George M. Campbell, John Coleman, George Washington, A. Lee, C. Contee, John Moore, Richard Gaaway, Arthur Goins, Robert Drew, G. W. Philips, R. A. Brass, H. Banks, James Yerby, Page Saunders, R. T. Hogan, W. H. Marshall, R. B. Harrick, James Peake, John T. Norris, J. Russell, Daniel Burnett, C. C. Chevis, H. Berryman, and James Marshall.

It was ordered by the chief marshal that all the aids should wear blue sashes.

George W. Stewart will be the president of the day. Prof. J. W. Coles will act as secretary. The chief of the military division will be Albert Davis, chief of the third division, Preston Harris, and chief of the fourth division, Mackenzie Scott.

Chief Marshal Wormley has ordered that the line be formed on Third street, right resting on B. street. The order of march will be on Tnird street to K, northwest; K to Ninth, New York Avenue to H street, H to Eighteenth, Eighteenth to Pennsylvania Avenue, to the Executive Mansion, where the procession will be reviewed by the President, down the avenue to First, up First street to the Commissioners' office, where the procession will be reviewed; then out C to Second, northwest, Second to East Capitol, East Capitol to Lincoln Park, where the ceremonies will take place.

The procession will arrive at the White House at 2 o'clock p. m., and be reviewed at the Commissioners' office at 3 o'clock p. m. No cart or wagon will be allowed in the parade, and no disorderly person will be allowed in line.

## A CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING.

The Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, of the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church, held a very successful meeting Sunday afternoon. The church was crowded to beyond its seating capacity. Mr. A. C. Garrott, the President of the society, presided, and on the platform were seated Rev. E. A. Johnson, Pastor of the Church, who delivered the address of welcome; Mr. P. S. Foster, President of the District Union, who delivered the address of the occasion, and also the following presidents of other church societies:

Miss Coston, Israel C. M. E., Mr. Hunter, Metropolitan A. M. E., Mr. Neal, Plymouth Congregational, and the President of the Nineteenth Baptist and Fifteenth Street Presbyterian.

The music was furnished by the Christian Endeavor Choir of Lincoln, under the leadership of Mr. A. S. Gray. Solos were sung by Miss Nellie Thockmorton, Mrs. J. A. Bostic, A. S. Gray and William B. Johnson.

Miss Mary Wright presided at the organ. The ushers were P. B. Bagley and J. B. Barrows. Mr. Hunter led a successful praise and song service.

The address of Mr. Foster was interesting and instructive, and the members received many valuable hints and suggestions which will prove beneficial to them in their work. He fully detailed the Christian Endeavor pledge, and impressed upon each member their obligations to their own society, their own church and to their God, when they took the Endeavor pledge.

The Junior Society of Lincoln Church attended in a body, and occupied nearly one side of the church. Five minutes were spent in prayers, and after singing "God be with you 'till we meet again," the meeting closed by repeating the "Mizpah."

Delegations were present from several sister societies.


An obstinate case of cold which the doctors could not cure.- Mr J. A. Kerr. 817 State St., Erie, Pa. writes: "In October I caught a terrible cold which settled heavily on my lungs. I could not sleep and had severe pains in my head when I procured Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which relieved me entirely before the first bottle had been used up. My appetite returned, my sleep became sound and natural, and I felt as well as ever. I tried Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup only after physicians' remedies failed to give me relief."


## ON THE BOARDS.

The Ideal Dramatic Company is the name of a new organization in this city under the managment of Mr. C. T. Carter and others.

On Friday evening April 14th, at Grand Army Hall a drama entitled "The Woven Web" was presented with a strong casts of characters.

A pretty fashion is to cut off the lower half of the skirt and set on a deep flounce, bias, with a heading of velvet or a rouche.

## AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

**Judge Speer, of Georgia, Favors Railroad Engineers.**

Judge Speer, of Georgia, has rendered an important decision on the petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to require the receiver of the Central Railroad of Georgia to enter into a contract with that organization for the service of its members on that road. The decision is regarded by the Brotherhood as a signal victory. The receiver was instructed by the Judge to enter into the contract, which is similar to an old contract made by the railroad. The Judge holds that he has the right to so order, since the railroad is really in the Court's hands. But he warns the engineers that they cannot leave the railroad's employ in a way to injure the property, and that they can not boycott under any condition and railroads on which the Brotherhood is striking.

**German Arms in Africa.**

Henry M. Stanley has written to the Peace Association a letter in which he attributes the increase of trade in 1892 at African ports under German administration to the growing practice among German merchants of importing into Africa small arms and ammunition. These materials of war, he says, are sold to the slave traders and do inestimable damage. Mr. Stanley inculpates also the Portuguese in his charges. He appeals to the European nations to suppress the traffic in arms carried on by the Germans and Portuguese. Unless this step is taken, he adds, all efforts to stop the slave trade will be useless.

**President Cleveland To Open the Fair.**

President Cleveland will touch off the World's Fair on May 1 in the presence of from 100,000 to 150,000 people. The ceremonies will be held at the east front of the adminintration building. There was considerable objection to the massing of so large a crowd, as it was feared that it might ruin the lawns and flower gardens but these were overcome. A substantial platform just in front of the administration building will be connected with Machinery Hall so that President Cleveland will only have to step to the speaker's table to touch the button.

**Behring Sea Case Opens.**

The Behring Sea Court of Arbitration has opened its session at Paris. Sir Charles Russell began argument for Great Britain by demanding the production of Elliot's report. Counsel Phelps and Carter argued against it, but finally made the concession. Agent Foster was questioned regarding certain Russian documents and explained that the United States had discovered and thrown out certain misstatements made by Russian experts.

**The President's Summer Home.**

The President and Mrs. Cleveland are going to have a home in the country as they did four years ago. By the end of the present month the Middletown House on Woodley Lane Road will be ready for their occupancy. It is a roomy, old-fashioned house, about two miles from the White House, on the road leading to Oak View, his former summer residence. It stands on an elevated knoll, surounded by fine oaks.

**"Jennie, the Hugger."**

Saginaw, Michigan, is excited over the case of a woman who assaults, hugs and kisses young men. The woman is described as tall, her face fair and smooth, and yet she is apparently as strong as a man. She dresses neatly in black. She is known as "Jennie, the Hugger." The young men have not been driven to stay in nights on account of the assaults.

**Dove Nearly Two Hundred Feet.**

Capt. John Christianson, of Seattle, Wash., has made one of the deepest dives on record. He plunged into the waters of Elliot Bay, and, after twenty minutes, returned with the lead line and a bucket from one of the hatches of the tug Majestic, lying at a depth at half flood tide of 196 feet. He apparently suffered no great inconvenience.

**Canadian Independence.**

Ex-Premier Mercier, of Quebec, delivered his long-expected speech on the "Future of Canada" at Montreal. While he respected the annexationist movement, he did not approve of political union with the United States, as he believed Canada should become independent and take her place with the nations of the world.

**This Week's Elections.**

The municipal election in Chicago, resulted in the election of Carter Harrison, Democrat, as the Mayor during the World's Fair, by about 20,000 plurality. St. Louis elected James Bannerman, a Democrat, Mayor. In Michigan the Republicans made gains in Democratic towns and in Ohio held their own.

**Predicts Success for the Fair.**

President Higginbotham has issued his annual report to the stockholders of the World's Columbian Exposition. He reviews the progress of the work; says the difficulties overcome were many, and predicts the most brilliant success. The Fair will be in readiness for visitors by May 1.

**Chinese Registration.**

Secretary Carlisle has amended the instructions to revenue officers under the Geary Chinese exclusion act. The new instructions dispenses with the photographing of Chinese residents of this country as a preliminary to their registration.

**To Let Up on Roach.**

The move to investigate the character of U. S. Senator Roach, of North Dakota, has resulted in a reference of the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which will probably report so as to dismiss the matter.

**A Suicidal Red Skin.**

Knowing he must die from his wound, White Faced Horse, a Sioux chief, concerned in the recent murder of cowboys, shot himself through the head at White River, S. D. The suicide of an Indian is a rare occurence.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Chicago Presbytery is anxious to have the Briggs case peaceably dropped.

Frank Slavin and Jim Hall have been matched to fight in London for $5,000 a side.

Reports reached Berlin that Emin Pasha had been murdered by the natives.

The Home Rule bill is in discussion in the House of Commons on its second reading.

The "greater New York" bill was killed in the New York Senate by an adverse vote of 18 to 11.

An extra session of the Kansas Legislature will be held about May 15 to restrict railroad rates.

The public debt statement for March shows a reduction of $1,956,173. The receipts were $34,437,844 and the expenditures $32,327,993.

Mrs. Montagu, who was sentenced one year ago in Dublin for causing the death of her little child, was released after fulfilling the penalty.

The elections in Kansas resulted in Republican success. Women voted in large numbers, but the women candidates did not get their votes.

Carter Harrison's majority over Allerton in the Chicago Mayorality fight will be about 19,000. The City Council is Republican by a small majority.

Charley Mitchell has agreed to meet Jim Corbett at Coney Island in December next, and the battle will take place there if the authorities do not interfere.

The Colombian Government has granted an extension of twenty months to give opportunity for the organization of a new Panama Canal company.

Speaker Crisp has left Washington, for his Southern home satisfied that he would have no opposition for re-election when Congress meets in September.

Valuable finds have been made in the old Indian mounds at Martin's Ferry, O., bones, skulls, implements and bits of jewelry having been secured in great profusion.

Mrs. W. J. Knight, of Dubuque, Ia., who was in Chicago, carried $4,000 worth of diamonds in her pocket, fearing to leave them in her room, and while out walking lost them.

Secretary Gresham has issued a card stating that the American representatives in Paris on the Behring Sea case will be backed by the Government financially and otherwise.

Attempts to circulate a petition at Asbury Park, N. J., for the pardon of Carlyle Harris, proved a failure. The feeling against Harris is bitter, as he ran a disorderly house in the place.

President McLeod's resignation from all connection with the Reading is taken to mean in Boston that he will in the future reside there and devote his attention to the Boston & Maine and the New England.

News from Hawaii bearing the date of March 29 tells of the arrival there at that time of ex-Congressman Blount, the United States Commissioner sent by the President to investigate the condition of the island.

The steamer used by the Sultan for his own pleasure and to convey guests and members of his household foundered near Constantinople and it is believed that sixty persons on board at the time perished.

The Evans dispensary law of South Carolina, which goes into effect on July 1, gives the entire control of liquor selling into the hands of the State, liquor not being obtainable except from authorized dispensaries.

A meeting will probably soon be held in New York to urge upon the English Government the release from prison of Irish political offenders confined for ten years and the establishment of amnesty for Irish exiles now in this country.

Monsignor Satolli, in answer to the request of W. D. Kennedy, Inspector General of the Knights of Pythias, said that order was not under the ban of the Catholic Church and that the Bishops were investigating secret societies in general.

Judge Barrett, in New York, refused to grant the clothing manufacturers a permanent injunction restraining the garment cutters from injuring their business by boycott or otherwise, and dismissed the preliminary injunction already granted.

Mrs. M. W. Caldwell, a negress of Brooklyn, received $800 damages in the United States Circuit Court from the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company, which, although she had a first-class ticket, forced her to ride in the car set apart for blacks.

M. Dupuy has succeeded in forming a French Cabinet. He announced that the Panama scandal should not interfere with Parliament's duty to the people. It is thought the budget discussion will be finished by Saturday. M. Develle announced the extension of the Panama concessions.

The State election in Rhode Island resulted in neither party having a majority. Baker, Democratic candidate for Governor, has a small plurality, and both Democratic candidates for Congress have pluralities, but, as pluralities do not elect, new elections must be held.

## THE CHANCES OF HOME RULE.

**The Immediate Fate of the Bill Hangs Upon the Speaker.**

A London dispatch says that upon the Speaker of the House of Commons hangs the immediate fate of the Home Rule bill. Friday evening he will be called upon to decide, according to the Gladstone programme, whether the bill has been sufficiently debated on the second reading, and his decision will stand unquestioned. The real battle over the bill began this week, and Mr. Gladstone purposes to force a reading by Friday, while the opposition hope to stave it off a week. In this emergency each side is putting great hopes in the Speaker using his peculiar prerogative in its favor. The Conservatives rely upon his partisanship, since he is ostensibly a member of the party, while the Gladstonians profess that his admitted high sense of fair play will give them the decision.

## ARE WORKINGMEN SAFE?

### SENATORS DENOUNCE RECENT DECISIONS IN LABOR CASES.

**Defended by Vest and Platt—Gorman and Vorhees Assail the Federal Courts, and Hoar Says the Interstate Law Returns to Plague Its Inventors.**

The recent decision of Judges Taft and Ricks in Ohio, and Speer in Georgia, in relation to the rights and duties of railroad employees, came up in the United States Senate in connection with a resolution instructing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to inquire into that and other subjects, and quite a long and interesting debate resulted, which had not closed when the Senate adjourned. Senator Gorman said that one of the questions to be inquired into was whether, in view of the interstate commerce law and of the anti-trust law, Judges had a right to determine not only what a railroad employee should do, but what he should not do. Those decisions were the first great step on the part of the judiciary to make serfs of the men who were employed by railroad corporations. If the law warranted those decisions (and possibly it did) then that law ought to be modified or repealed. He did not believe that the American people would ever submit to any branch of the Government (whether judiciary or legislative) putting such impositions upon them as were put in the recent judicial decisions.

Mr. Platt said that he had not yet seen in the decision referred to anything that looked like usurpation of power by the courts, or that looked like degrading the workingmen of the country to the condition of serfs. He believed that the employees of railroads had no more right to engage in restrictions of commerce than their employers had. And he did not believe that there was anything either in the interstate commerce act or in the anti-trust act that was not an affirmation of well-considered and well-established common law.

Mr. Hoar remarked that the anti-trust law simply extended to the commerce of the United States the principles of the common law, so that he was quite certain that no such doctrine as that apprehended by the Senator from Maryland would be warranted by that law. The interstate commerce law was a new piece of machinery, and he had no doubt it contained a good deal that would at some day "return to plague the inventor."

Mr. Vest said that Judge Speer had only affirmed what every lawyer knew to be the common law. He had decided that any contract or regulation in restraint of commerce was absolutely void; that any engineer had a right to quit work, but that when the Association of Locomotive Engineers or any other association or corporation undertook to make and enforce a rule in restraint of commerce, that rule was absolutely void. There was nothing startling or revolutionary in that. If any Judge had declared such a monstrous doctrine as the Senator from Maryland spoke of it would be reversed by the Supreme Court without one dissenting opinion.

Mr. Butler understood that one of the points decided at Toledo was that the court had the right to enjoin the employees of a railroad corporation from combining in such a way as to obstruct the operations of the road.

Mr. Voorhees said he was satisfied that the Interstate Commerce act went farther than any one supposed at the time of its passage it did. He thought that the fault was in the law, and perhaps in the willingness and eagerness of Federal Judges to construe the law in favor of the corporate power and against the labor of the country. The most dangerous question that the country was facing to-day was the encroachments of corporate power, of colossal wealth against those who were helplessly in its power.

The debate was continued by other Senators.

## SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIQUOR LAW.

**State Officials Getting Ready for the Liquor Business.**

Governor B. R. Tillman and State Commissiouer H. Troxler, of South Carolina, arrived at Pittsburg, Pa., on Monday, of this week, and on subsequent days visited the glass factories there to place large orders for liquor bottles and glasses.

Governor Tillman said to a reporter: "The new dispensary law goes into effect July 1. After that date there will not be a licensed saloon in the whole State of South Carolina. The wines, whiskies, beer, and in fact all beverages containing alcohol, will be sold only at State dispensaries by salaried and bonded officials. Every ounce of alcoholic liquors sold within the State will be purchased by the State Commissioner, and no liquors of any kind can be shipped in the State by any common carrier except the packages with a certificate signed by the State Commissioner. These packages will be distributed to local dispensaries, one or more of which may be located in any town where a petition for its establishment is signed by a majority of the freehold voters. Drugstores are prohibited from selling any spirits except alcohol, which must be purchased from the State. The new law will make a wonderful change in the State, and I think it will be universally adopted as a solution of the liquor problem. For forty years it has been in successful operation in Norway. There are six prohibition counties in South Carolina, where there will be no dispensaries."

**The French Apologize.**

The French Government has apologized to Count Muenster, the German Ambassador, for the detention of the letters written by Herr Kurtz to the German Embassy and Consulate while he was imprisoned on suspicion in Rouen. Count Muenster was assured that a repetition of such incidents would be carefully avoided in the future and that if Herr Kurtz returned to France he would not be molested.

## TURKEY TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

**The President Insists Upon the Protection of American Citizens.**

The United States has taken vigorous action in regard to the outrages on American citizens at Marsovan, in the Turkish dominions, and the violations of the mails of the United States Legation.

The facts of the case are as follows: On January 10 last a number of seditious placards were distributed in Asia Minor. The Turkish authorities ascribed their authorship to the students of Anatoba College, an American educational institution at Marsovan. On Febuary 2 the girls' seminary of this institution was burned to the ground. Circumstantial evidence shows that this was done with the full knowledge, if not by the direct act of the Turkish officials. Despatches passing between Minister Thompson and Consul Jewett, at Marsovan, have been repeatedly violated and formal complaint of this fact has been made by the American Minister to the Sublime Porte. Secretary Gresham has cabled to Minister Thompson a strong expression of the President's views on the outrage, demanding not only prompt reparation for the burned seminary, but the punishment of all parties found guilty in the matter. It is understood to be the policy of the United States to make the Marsovan incident a test case in our relations with Turkey.

## NEW PENSION COMMISSIONER.

**A Gettysburg Veteran Will Preside Over the Pension Office.**

The President has nominated Judge William Lochren, of Minnesota, as Pension Commissioner. Judge Lochren is 57 years of age, and was born in Vermont, where he was educated in the public schools and admitted to the bar. He went to Minnesota in 1857 and practiced his profession, but when the war broke out enlisted in the First Minnesota Regiment. His service was severe, culminating at Gettysburg, where his regiment made the famous charge that checked Pickett's onslaught. Of the 380 men who made that charge only forty came out whole and young Lochren, who started on the rush as a first lieutenant of Company E, came out in command of the regiment, every officer above his grade having been killed or wounded. He took part in Minnesota politics after the war as a Democrat, but was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court by a Republican Governor. The Republican Legislature passed a unanimous resolution endorsing his candidacy for Commissioner of Pensions, although his Democracy is unquestioned.

## THE NAVAL REVIEW.

**Secretary Herbert Issues the Official Programme for the Demonstration.**

The Secretary of the Navy has decided upon the official programme of the review of the United States and foreign ships of war which by act of Congress will take place in New York harbor on the 27th. The men-of-war will be anchored in two colums exending from Twenty-sixth street up North River, the foreign ships on the New York side. While the Dolphin, carrying the President of the United States, is passing between the columns, that portion of North River between the American columns and the New York shore will be closed and all traffic and passage suspended. After the Dolphin has anchored at the head of the line vessels of all kinds may circle around the fleet, going up on the New Jersey side of the river, but the passage between the two columns will be closed until the President has landed from the Dolphin and the review thereby terminates. The salutes from the heavy guns of over 40 war vessels, each firing 21 guns, will be the most terrific bombardment New York has ever listened to.

**To Build Great Tanneries.**

Huge tanneries with a capacity equal to tanning all the raw hides produced in their great packing establishments is the scheme credited to Armour, Swift & Morris, of Chicago. The trio turn out 4,000,000 raw hides annually, which is nearly 90 per cent. of the total product of the country, so that if they choose they could practically monopolize the business. The combination owns 4,000 acres of land at Tolleston, Ind., where the immense plant would be located. Adjacent to the tanneries the plan is to have leather and harness makers, boot and shoe manufactories, etc. One packet is ready to put up $800,000, and the others probably as much more. In furtherance of their plan, it is said that representatives of the packers have been buying up hemlock tracts in Michigan and Wisconsin, from which to get tan bark.

**12,563,000 Soldiers in Europe.**

Capt. Molard, a professor at St. Cyr, who ought to be good authority, has made a careful calculation of the force of soldiers now under call in Europe. He puts France at the head, with 2,500,000; next, Russia with 2,451,000; close upon her, Germany with 2,417,000; Italy, with 1,514,000; while fifth among the armies that of Austria-Hungary, with 1,050,000. A great drop brings us to Turkey, with 700,000; to England, with 342,000; and to Spain, with 300,000. The lesser powers put together can muster 1,289,000, so that the aggregate would be 12,563,000.

**The Treasury Gold Increases.**

The Treasury Department is now in an easier condition than it has been for several months past, due largely to the increased receipts from customs. With this condition the tightness in gold has somewhat disappeared, and whereas no gold was received in payment of custom duties gold in considerable quantities is now paid. The net gold in the Treasury is $6,292,012, and it is being received daily in exchange for small notes, for which the demand still continues good.

**One More Chance on the Canal.**

The Colombian Government signed a contract prolonging the Panama Canal concession until October 31, 1894, in order to allow time for the formation of a new company. The company will then be granted ten years in which to complete the canal.

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BEAUTIFUL FASHIONS.

The May number of that elegant Fashion Magazine "Toilette" is out. Words fail us when we attempt to describe the wonderful creations illustrated on its twenty, four pages. The Magazine has become so well known for its refined styles that the announcement above is all our lady readers ask for.

Published by Toilettes Publishing company, 126 West 23d St. New York.

WHEN CHOOSING A WIFE

If I were asked by a young man or a young woman how to be guided in the choice of a life mate, I should, in the exercise of a judgment based on wide and studious observation, say: Choose that person who after a reasonable period of association, proves to be most companionable, writes John Lambert Payne in a pertinent article on "The Secret of Happy Marriages in the March "Ladies Home Journal." This broad law comprehends nearly all others that can be suggested. It were infinitely better to be single through life than marry one who would not answer to this condition. Speaking some what narrowly and selfishly, contentment is the most that can be got out of life, and when a contented couple is found it will also be discovered that they exhibit manifestly opposite characteristics of temperament, habit taste and physique. It is upon this fixed foundation that happy affinities are formed. It is an important doctrine in medical jurisprudence that "like cures like" which is only another way for saying that like kills like—and it is equally true in the social realm that companionship is not found between young men and young women who are closely similar in general appearances or disposition. On the contrary, it rises, and leads to happy unions, between persons who are often widely dissimilar.

Some who applied under the former administration and failed are now endeavoring to fool the democrats.

Read the BEE if you want the news.

The concert at the Grand Army Hall was a success.


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NOVEL SAFETY LOCK.

Blowing a Hidden Pendulum Releases a Spring Bolt.

A novel safety lock has been invented by a Swedish engineer, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Wishing to close an isolated cottage situated in a forest, he suspended behind the door a pendulum, whose bob was hollow on one side and bevelled at the other.

In a position of equilibrium, the hollow part is situated in front of the aperature of a curved channel that debouches behind the door. If a person blows into the aperature the pendulum will begin to swing, but, whatever the force of the breath, the amplitude will be very slight. If, at the moment the pendulum is passing through the position of equilibrium, after a complete oscillation, one blows again, the oscillation will become pronounced. After this has been repeated several times, there will be finally communicated to the pendulum an amplitude such that the bob will abut against a lever, so placed that a slight movement will bring it into unstable equilibrium, and it will fall upon a spring bolt, and the door will open. But if the duration of the oscillation of the pendulum (which is absolutely invisible) were unknown, one might keep on blowing for a week without reaching any result. The lock is so arranged that with a little practice the door can be unlocked at the fourth oscillation.

If a person knowing the system but not the period wished to unlock the door and was deceived by an eighth in the duration of the interior pendulum's oscillation, the fourth blowing would produce an effect exactly contrary to the first and the pendulum would stop. The two intermediate blowings would have produced no effect. For an error of a sixteenth, the fourth blowing would arrive at the moment at which the pendulum was at the end of its travel, and the effect would be null.

The principle utilized in this lock is the same as that involved in bell ringing. Bell ringers, causing a minimum force to act at a given moment, set in motion and ring the largest bells.

State Names Translated.

Alaska signifies "The Great Land."
Alabama—"Here we rest" (Muscogee).
Arkansas—"Bow (Indians) on the Smoke Water."
Arizona—"Sand Hills."
California—"Hot Furnace."
Colorado—"Rudy" (river).
Connecticut—"Long River."
Dakota—"Allied" (Indian tribes).
Delaware—In honor of Thomas West, Lord De La Ware, Governor of Virginia, 1610. The estate La Warre (Warwick) was in Gloucestershire. England.
District of Columbia—Feminine of Columbus (Dove).
Florida—"Flowers." Spanish for Easter Sunday the day that Ponce de Leon discovered the land.
Georgia—Feminine of George (Farmer), in honor of George II., who established the colony in 1732.
Idaho—"Mountain sheen of the morning sun."
Illinois—"Tribe of men."
Indiana—"Indian land," from Indus, Sanscrit, Sindhu, "River."
Iowa—"Drowsy Ones" (Indian tribe).
Kansas—"Smoky Water."
Kentucky—"At the head of the river."
Louisiana—In honor of Louis XIV. of France, Ludovicus, "Bold Warrior."
Maine—The mainland, as distinguished from neighboring insular parts.
Maryland—In honor of Henrietta Maria (bitter), daughter of Henry IV. of France, and queen of Charles I. of England.
Massachusetts—"The Place of the Great Hills."
Michigan—"A Weir of Fish"—the lake resembling a fish trap.
Minnesota—"Muddy Water," Indian name of St. Peter's river.
Mississippi—"The Father of Waters."
Missouri—"Great Muddy" (river).
Montana—"Hilly Country"—a mountain.
Nebraska—"Shallow Water" (The Platte River).
Nevada—"Saw-toothed" (mountain range Sierra Nevada).
New Hampshire—From Hampshire (Hants), England, by John Mason, Governor of Plymouth, in Hampshire.
New Jersey—From the Isle of Jersey, Caesarea (Caesar, Latin "Hairy"), one of the channel islands, defended by Sir George Cartaret against the Long Parliament.
New Mexico—From the Aztec god Mexitli, god of war.
New York—From the Duke of York afterward James II. of England.
North Carolina—From Carolus (Little Darling) Charles IX. of France, in whose reign the Huguenots planted the first colony.
Ohio—"Beautiful" (river).
Oklahoma—"Red People" (Choctaw).
Oregon—From Oregano, Spanish name for wild sage—artemisia, grows on the shores of the Columbia river.
Pennsylvania—"Penn's Woods," in honor of William Penn.
Rhode Island—From Isle of Rhodes (roses) in the Mediterranean.
South Carolina—separated from North Carolina in 1729.
Tennessee—"River of the Great Bend."
Texas—"Friendly" (Indian tribe).
Utah—"Dwellers in the mountains" (tribe of Indians).
Vermont—"Green Mountain."
Virginia—From Queen Elizabeth, in honor of her unmarried state.
Washington—in honor of George Washington, from Wessyngton, Durham, England.
Wisconsin—"Wild Rushing Channel" (river).
Wyoming—"Broad Plains."

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For Luray, 5:30 p. m.
For Baltimore, week days, 4 55, x5 25, x6 35 x7 15 (8 00, 45-minutes), 4 05, 8, 8 30 9 30 (10 00, 45-minutes), a. m., x 05, 1. 15, 2 20 x2 40, x3 15, 3 25, x4, 28, 31, x5 00, 5 05 x5 30, 5 35, x6 20, 6 30, x8 00, 8 05 9 0 x11 30, and 11 35, p. m. Sundays, x5 25 (45-minutes), x8 05, 8 30, x9 30, (10 00, 45-minutes), a m., x12 05, 1 00, x1 20, x2 40, 3:52 x5 00, x5 05, x6 20, 6, 30, x8 00, x9 00 11 30 x11 30, 11 35 p. m.
For Annapolis, 7 15 and 8 30 a. m., 12 15 p. m. 4 25 p. m. Sundays, 8 30 a. m., 4 31 p. m.
For Frederick, †8 45, †11 30 a. m., †1 15 †4 30, †5 30, p. m.
For Hagerstown, †10 40 a. m, and †5 30 p. m
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## FIN DE SIECLE COURTSHIP.

**Free from the Social Conventionalities of Bygone Days.**

They had thoroughly agreed that they were fortunate living in an age free from the ridiculous social conventionalities of the days agone, with their irksome restraint upon the healthy promptings of natural instincts. Suddenly he thrust his chair away from the glowing grate and changed the subject with something of impatience in his manner, says the Detroit *Tribune*.

"Will you," he casually inquired, lighting a cigarette as he spoke, "be mine?"

The elegant lady became serious in an instant. A smile had been playing about her finely chiselled lips, but it fled the moment the significance of his words dawned upon her.

"Wait," she replied in full, melodious tones.

With a deft movement of her taper fingers she produced from the folds of her gown a dainty notebook.

"I must consult my diary."

Rapidly she turned the leaves, pausing now and then to scrutinize a page.

"I fear—"

Her face was sober without doubt.

"That I cannot."

There was a tinge of regret in the mellifluous voice.

"Yes, I am sure. I must decline."

The suitor rested his russet shoe on the brass cuspidor and blew smoke through his nose.

"Curse it," he observed.

She sighed.

"No," she proceeded, thoughtfully, "I can not be yours. At least not this eve. I find upon consulting my diary that yesterday morning I became engaged to marry another. The option runs for forty-eight hours and it won't expire until to-morrow."

He arose from his seat and fingered his hat nervously.

"I so sorry," she faltered.

He bowed.

"Can't you wait a day?" she inquired, with just a suggestion of eagerness.

He shook his head.

"I expect ere then," he sadly replied, "to have asked the hands of no less than four ladies in succession, not counting yourself. It is not to be expected that all will refuse me."

"True."

He could not help but notice that a shade of vexation crept across her countenance.

"Perhaps," he remarked with the final whiff from his cigarette, "I may get around to you again some time next summer."

She retained perfect composure, but it was easy to see that she was pleased.

### The Philosophy of Jags.

Speaking of "jags," did you ever hear how different whiskeys will affect your dreams? One who is not a toper tells the following in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

A $10 brand, which is the best in the market, makes you dream of winning at faro, striking it rich at policy, or holding a hand at poker which one would be a fool not to stand pat on and bet all he had.

An $8 brand creates the idea that you made a fortune easily and lost it, and you are regretting it; had a good time, however, when you did have money.

A $6 one does not make you dream of wealth or of winning at cards, but gives the impression that a good position is waiting for your acceptance; but your friends are loath to part with you, and you stay to have a good time.

A $4 variety gives a whirling headache, and you are riding a merry-go-round. A man insults you, but you can't get off to hit him. Faster and faster you ride and grow so dizzy that you finally fall off helpless, yelling "Police!" The policeman comes and arrests you. You are heavily fined in court. You are obliged to sit for hours among ugly looking vags. No one comes to help you at all and you are mad.

A $2 make-up throws you into spasms as soon as the eyelids close. You murder a man and try to escape. You can't run at all. A policeman and a mob settle on you and you are almost beaten to death without being able to cry for help. They finally disappear, and when you try to get up a large, black cat, with great yellow eyes, appears and fastens its fangs in your leg. With a wrench away goes the calf of your leg in the cat's mouth. The cat runs off with its head and tail high in the air. A boa constrictor reaches down from the limb of a tree and coils around you; a wild horse runs at you with open mouth and flaming eyes, and beaten, bitten, wrenched and squeezed almost to death, you awaken with a terrified yell only to find that it was a $2 whiskey. Don't buy anything cheaper than $2 or you will lose your reason.

### How Many Words Do You Use?

It is astonishing how few words are really needed to transact the business of life, and how often these are called into requisition. Some expert in such matters computes that with 1,000 words an ordinary man can transact all the business of life, and of these he commonly uses only 400 or 500, reserving the remainder for extraordinary occasions, when some idea out of the usual line of his thinking occurs to him, compelling an uncommon strain of his verbal resources. In just such emergencies the blessings of slang are manifest, one slang or cant word being made to do the duty for a dozen. When he wishes to convey the idea that the weather is extremely cold he says it is awfully cold; a few months later he discovers that it is awfully hot; at dinner his pie is awfully nice; the young lady on whom he called last evening was awfully pretty; and so on he goes, making one word answer the purpose of a whole vocabulary.—*St. Louis Globe.*

## A PASTEL IN PROSE.

**How Twilight Silence Sounds When it Breaks.**

It was evening, says the Detroit *Free Press*. Softly came the summer zepyhyr from the shadows creeping in the valleys, cooling as the breath from scented fans, yet with no touch of chill. The lowing herds, now silent on the lea, lay resting in the fragrant fields of gently waving grass, where daisies nodded kisses to the red-lipped clover. The dusky air, low lying on the shaded hills, rose purpling to the sky above their tops, and here and there, far off in the stilly distance, twinkled one or two lone stars, the first to come, and they stood there blushing near the dark blue curtains draped above the threshold of the night, uncertain yet if they should enter now or wait until the gay and glittering throng in which they moved had come to bear them company. The song of birds was stilled in every bush and tree, and every warbling throat was tucked away beneath a tired wing. The hum of insects resonant all day, had hushed itself amid the quiet leaves and every fluttering tinsel wing was resting till the morn. The lazy stream had seemed to stop, and now no longer babbled to the flowers which grew upon its pretty banks. Above, below, beyond, the soft delicious stillness of the bedtime of day pervaded the air and touched the earth and floated to the sky. They sat there in the gloaming, he and she, and watched the silent shadows creep slowly out from those dim hiding spots in which no man can find them in the day. Suddenly they heard a heavy crash, as if some one had struck a heavy timber with an axe and shivered it.

"What's that man breaking?" he inquired, with a start.

"The stillness of the twilight hour," she murmured softly, and the man passed them on his way to the woodshed with a stick of kindling on his shoulder.

### An Inauspicious Start.

The man, whoever he was, who coined the epithet "pink of propriety" must have known our family physician, Dr. Curtiss. Fastidious and dainty in externals, he is no less so in all that pertains to the real man. More fallible people look on him as a stranger to human mistakes and foibles, and some who respect his skill fear to expose to him their weaknesses of body and soul. Imagine, then, the relish with which a mischance of his is enjoyed.

The other morning, after a particularly hard night, Dr. Curtiss was roused very early by repeated calls from his telephone. Everybody knows the innate maliciousness of telephones, especially at seasons when "Central" is sleepy or has important business on hand. This time the instrument exhibited total depravity, and it was only after a prolonged series of vain efforts that the doctor succeeded in communicating with his patients. When, therefore, he came down to breakfast his overtaxed nerves were still tingling; but he controlled himself, and sitting down in his place, bowed his head to ask the customary blessing. An exclamation of horror from his wife cut short the petition. He had begun the solemn and devout formula with "Hello!"—Harper's.

### Wonderful Canal System of France.

An official document shows that the length of navigable water-ways in France is some 8,000 miles, of which 650 are returned as tidal, 2,100 miles navigable without works, 2,250 miles canalized rivers, and 3,000 miles of canals, and of this vast network of interior navigation the government has all but 7 per cent in charge, the system having been brought to its present condition at a cost of $300,000,000 for construction and purchase and $25,000,000 for concessions, with an annual cost, also, of $325 per mile, average, for maintenance. The number of vessels employed on the water-ways is about 16,000, and of these 26 per cent have a capacity of 300 tons or more, while more than half have a capacity exceeding 100 tons; the number of foreign boats also using the French canals yearly is said to exceed 2,000. The motive power is now almost entirely furnished by draught animals, though a few steam tugs are used on the Seine, the Oise and some other rivers, and steam cargo boats are occasionally met. Cable towing and tow locomotives are to a limited extent resorted to.

### An Excursion Postponed.

"When I was South last winter," said a woman a day or two ago, "I took a glass of eggnog every day, which I fixed myself at the luncheon table. One day my colored waiter, who had watched the operation curiously, asked me what it was. I told him, and offered him some. 'No, thank you, Missis,' he said, 'I allers takes my eggs fried and my whiskey barefoot.'

"Another of my darky friends down there was constantly bemoaning his sad fate that he was almost gone with rheumatism. Every morning he would limp into my room, groaning and grunting, and tell me he was just about to cross the dark 'ribber' to the shining shore where his old Sukey awaited him. One day when his condition seemed most desperate my husband told him to go in the next room where he would find some 'medicine' in a certain bottle, which, he thought, would limber him up a little. He obeyed with promptness, and came back after a little, his lameness gone, and with the announcement that he never felt better in his life.

"When Mr. R. referred to Sukey and the shining shore, the old fellow turned toward him, and half whispered, in a confidential way, 'I tell you what, Massa R., dat scursion's postponed."

We are plants, not of earth, but of heaven, and from the same source whence the first soul arose, a divine nature directs our whole bodily frame.—Plato.

## GIVE EVERY TOOTH A CHANCE.

**Sir Andrew Says that Every Morsel of Food Should Receive 32 Bites.**

Sir Andrew Clark, President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, is said to have told Mr. Gladstone that he had one mouth, but thirty-two teeth, and that each mouthful of food should receive thirty-two bites in order to give every tooth a chance. A correspondent of *The Youth's Companion* writes that he was recently cognizant of an excellent proof of the truth of this statement.

A sallow-faced, unhappy-looking man came to Dr. B——'s office one day when the writer chanced to be present. He wanted some medicine for dyspepsia.

Among other questions the doctor asked:

"How long a time do you usually spend at dinner?"

"I dunno exactly," replied the patient; "ten or fifteen minutes, I guess."

"Does your food taste good?" Dr. B—— asked.

"That it does," was the reply, "but half an hour after I've eaten I'm near dying with distress."

"Do you drink much with your food—tea, coffee or water?"

"A pretty considerable amount," answered the man.

"Your's is a grave case," said the doctor, "but I can help you if you'll follow my directions."

Dr. B—— gave the man a dark-colored mixture in a bottle and said: "Now, it is of the utmost importance that this medicine be taken properly. Put a teaspoonful in your cup of tea or coffee at each meal; stir it in thoroughly and with each mouthful of food take a very small sip and then chew, chew, chew, in order to mix it completely with the food. Do this and report to me in a week."

Two weeks later I saw this dyspeptic again, but I scarcely recognized him, he was so much improved in looks.

"That medicine of yours works like a charm," he said to the doctor. "I've about forgotten that I have a stomach."

"That's good," responded Dr. B——. "Continue taking it in the same way for three months and you'll be a well man."

Then, as the man went out, Dr. B—— said to me:

"The whole story in that man's cure is in the word mastication. It is merely what I said to him—chew, chew, chew. But he wouldn't have believed it without the medicine, which was the simplest. The man was bolting his food and I stopped it. I've cured hundreds of dyspeptics in a similar way. Indeed most dyspeptics might cure themselves if they would give every tooth a chance—thirty-two bites to a mouthful, with two for every tooth missing."

### On a Torpedo Boat.

There are boats and boats; and of all uncomfortable boats to travel in a torpedo would seem to be the worst, judging from the description of an "Officer on Board." Do you think an ocean steamer rolls? Then think of living in a torpedo, where the life is described thus:

She rolls so dreadfully it is impossible to be still a second. It would have been impossible to stay in our berths—which I may mention also formed our seats—had not big boards been rigged up to hold us in; and, by din. of packing myself in with pillows or nything else that came handy, I managed to sleep pretty comfortably.

I was bedfellow with the filter one night, which carried away, and came bouncing down on me, making me think for a moment it was the funnel, at least. The difficulty was what to do with it, for everything in the little cabin was on the move. So I concluded it had better stay where it was; and, clasping it in my arms, I slept comfortably enough till I was roused out for my watch on deck.

Washing, too, was a tremendous business; for, though we had a small bath stored on deck under the chart table—the hatchways were much too narrow to admit of its coming below—and a wash-hand basin rigged in the cabin, the boat rolled so that the water was flung out as soon as it was poured in. Consequently, I am afraid we were grimy with coal dust and crusted with salt most of the time.

Our food, too, was a difficulty. As a rule, we lived on ham, sardines and tinned soups; for most of the time the weather was so rough it was as much as we could do to get a little water boiled. We had a table about eighteen inches wide in the cabin; but it was no good having it laid, for nothing would stay on it. The usual plan was for one man to hold the sardine tin while the other picked out the sardines by their tails and transferred them to his mouth. Ham always required two men, one to hold it and the other to cut it; but the soups were capital. I do not know what we would have done without those tinned soups; they were our stand-by. We heated the tins, then carefully opened a corner, each man held his plate and had a little poured in, which he drank before he got any more.

### Couldn't Stand It.

The preacher from town was filling an appointment in a mountain church in Kentucky, and, being an old-fashioned orthodox minister, he was making his sermon very warm. In fact, it was more than warm, it was hot. He set forth vividly all the terrors of the hereafter of the wicked, describing minutely the boiling brimstone, the blazing torrents of pitch and turpentine, the dreadful caldron of eternal burning, and picturing the sinners floating about, and writhing and squirming in the awful lake below. The congregation was vividly affected, and the greatest stillness prevailed, every member listening intently, until one tall young fellow evidently with the preacher's picture clearly before his mind, jumped up, and in a protesting voice exclaimed, earnestly, "By gum, mister, them people can't stand it."

## A CURIOUS TWIN CLOCK

**IT WAS KNOWN AS "THE LITTLE BOY IN THE WALL."**

**A Mechanical Genius Constructs a Peculiar Timepiece in His Residence—An Apparition Appears, After Which Half the Clock Refused to Work.**

There is a house on Main street, Germantown, says the Philadelphia *Press*, which contains a curious twin clock. It is a large double house with a great brass knocker on the door, and projecting eaves above the second story as well as at the gables. In the partition between two of the rooms on the first floor a clock with two faces was built in both chambers. The owner was a very ingenious man, and he not only wanted to set the time for the family sitting-room, but to have as good a clock in his bedroom. The clock was carefully constructed in the wainscoting, and was surrounded by moldings carved and beaded in the manner so fashionable in the early part of this century. The dial was about a foot below the cornice, and was much larger than the ordinary clock dials, but still was in proportion to the rooms, which were large, square apartments, well lighted, and with ceilings of medium height. Its case was of mahogany, and it was a fine piece of work.

"Old Mr. Farley," said the clockmaker, who told the story, "was an amateur astronomer and mechanical genius, and his twin clock not only showed the time on its dial, but a yellow moon as big as a saucer showed the quarters, while a circle on the other side of the clock contained a panorama of the months and seasons. At the lower part of the dial the days and weeks were told off. It was an unusual clock for those days. No one knew how to run it except Mr. Farley, and he wound it every night punctually.

"Mr. Farley, however, became ill, and his physician advised him to try a Southern trip. Travelling in those days was not what it is now, so when the old man started for the springs in Southern Virginia, it was several weeks before the return mail gave the family information of his arrival and condition. He went in August and died in December. He had given minute instructions about winding the clock while he was absent, and it had been going very well. In his declining days the clock had become more of a hobby than ever, and its variations were ever on his mind. He called it the 'little boy in the wall.'

"The night of December 5, Miss Farley, the old man's niece, who was about forty years of age, was sitting in the living room reading, as was her wont, a chapter of the Bible before retiring. The door leading into her uncle's room was ajar, and while she sat there, intent on the doings of the Children of Israel as recorded in the book of Exodus, she was conscious of a blast of cold air over her shoulders. She did not remember having left a window up in her uncle's bedroom, which she used in his absence, but she hastily stepped into the room to see what caused the draft, when to her surprise and terror she saw her uncle standing by the clock as had been his habit for years. There he was in his long dressing-gown winding the clock. The whole scene was surrounded by a luminous glow, as if from a small candle.

"As the stupefaction of the moment passed away Miss Farley rushed forward and gasped, 'Oh, uncle, uncle, is it you?' and with that the room resumed its old appearance; the apparition was gone.

"Miss Farley's screams rang through the house, and when the servants came in they found her in a faint. When she was resuscitated she related what had happened and insisted that her uncle must have returned. A search of the house and a visit to all the neighbors proved that Mr. Farley was anywhere but in Germantown. Miss Farley did not sleep in the first floor bedroom that night.

The next day, when the household, made brave by daylight and the force of numbers, examined the room, they discovered that while the hands on the face of the clock in the sitting-room marked time as correctly as ever, the hands in Mr. Farley's were hanging limp.

"They sent for my father, a clockmaker, immediately, but the strangest thing about it all was that he couldn't discover what the matter was. The works that moved both sides were so ingeniously blended, and so intricate was the gearing that ran the moon, the month and the days of the week, that it was impossible to get at the secret. All he could see was that one-half was going, while the other half was not, and he couldn't start the hands in Mr. Farley's bedroom. They stood still at half-past ten o'clock.

"A week passed before the two servants who had gone South with the old man returned with his body and told the story of his death. He died between ten and eleven o'clock December 5. His last thoughts were of his 'boy in the wall,' a phrase which some of the Virginians who were by his bed could not understand. The clock, so my father said, always kept good time, but the hands before which the apparition of the old gentleman had stood never went again. I believe the clock can still be seen in the wall, although I hardly think it is running, as the works were too complicated to keep going without expert attention. But facts are facts, and, as I said before, clocks are queer things. They're half human, and that's all there is about it."

The longer I live the more faith I have in Providence, and the less faith in the interpretation of Providence.—J. Day.

You can talk about the tariff, but there is nothing that will cause a rise in dress goods so quickly as a mouse, remarks the Rochester *Democrat*.

Britain owns half the ocean ships.


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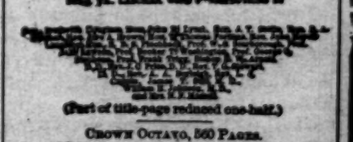

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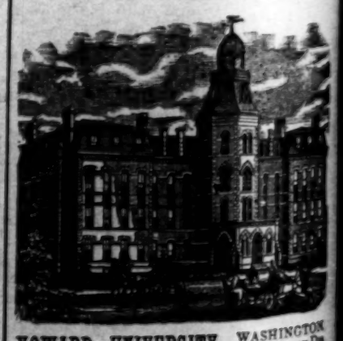

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